



Plaintiff as the litigant and may be subject to offset to satisfy a pre-existing debt that the litigant owes to the United States.” *Id.*

The Court has reviewed Plaintiff’s Petition for Attorney’s Fees pursuant to the EAJA, and concludes the statutory requirements are met. By Order and Judgment of Remand dated January 10, 2022, the Court remanded this case to defendant Commissioner for further proceedings pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). ECF Nos. 31, 32. A claimant seeking judicial review of a final decision denying Social Security disability benefits may recover attorney’s fees if he or she receives a “sentence four” remand. *See Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 295-96 (1993).

Attorney’s fees may not be awarded in excess of \$125.00 per hour – the maximum statutory rate under § 2412(d)(2)(A) – unless the Court finds that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys justifies a higher fee. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). The decision to increase the hourly rate is not automatic and remains at the discretion of the district court. *McNulty v. Sullivan*, 886 F.2d 1074 (8th Cir. 1989). The hourly rate should be increased, however, where there is “uncontested proof of an increase in the cost of living sufficient to justify hourly attorney’s fees of more than [\$125] per hour,” such as the Consumer Price Index. *Johnson v. Sullivan*, 919 F.2d 503, 504-505 (8th Cir. 1990). In this case, Plaintiff has presented uncontested evidence of an increase in the cost of living. ECF No. 33 at 2-3. The Court agrees with Plaintiff that a cost-of-living increase is appropriate as requested.

As Plaintiff prevailed and is not otherwise precluded from receiving attorney’s fees, the Court finds she is entitled to attorney’s fees in the amount of Four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty-Three Dollars (\$4,953.00). Despite Plaintiff’s request for the Court to make the fee payable

directly to Traci L. Severs, as an assignee, the Court must instead make the fee payable to Plaintiff as the litigant. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586, 593 (2010) (holding EAJA fees are payable to the prevailing party and may be subject to offset to satisfy any pre-existing debt owed to the United States); *see also Johnson v. Colvin*, No. 4:11-CV-1599 AGF, 2013 WL 5567711, at \*1 (E.D. Mo. Oct. 9, 2013) (“The Court understands *Ratliff* to require that the EAJA award be made directly to Plaintiff.”); *Madison v. Astrue*, No. 4:11-CV-238-TIA, 2012 WL 2919135, at \*1 (E.D. Mo. July 17, 2012) (providing award of attorney’s fees directly to the plaintiff despite the execution of an assignment agreement).

Accordingly,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff Tonya R. Akins’s Petition for Attorney’s Fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act [ECF No. 33] is **GRANTED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant Commissioner of Social Security Administration shall pay attorney’s fees under the Equal Access Justice Act in the amount of Four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty-Three Dollars (\$4,953.00).

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the award of attorney’s fees shall be made payable to Plaintiff Tonya R. Akins, subject to any pre-existing debt which the Plaintiff owes the United States, and the check should be mailed to Plaintiff’s counsel at Traci L. Severs, LLC, P.O. Box 621, Manchester, Missouri 63021.

So Ordered this 7th day of April, 2022.

  
STEPHEN R. WELBY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE